UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/403
3 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 MAY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 2 September 1995, at 1840 hours, four bullets were fired by Iraqi forces from near the geographical coordinates of TQ 15950-13700 on the map of Hosseinieh station, in no man's land west of border pillar 7/21, towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. On 3 September 1995, 11 Iraqi trucks were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of QA 040-900 on the map of the Meimeh river, south of border pillar 24/1.

3. On 4 September 1995, at 1010 hours, Iraqi forces fired with light weapons at an Iranian Toyota ambulance near the geographical coordinates of NC 662-291 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, south of the Sad river and north and north-east of border pillars 39/3, 39/4 and 39/6. The ambulance was returning from the Abu-Gharib sentry post when it was hit by two bullets.

4. On 4 September 1995, at 1030 hours, an Iraqi tugboat, the Mithaq, was observed tugging two Iraqi frigates near Minu island in the Arvand Rud towards Basra.

5. On 4 September 1995, two Iraqi troops were observed installing a communications antenna near the geographical coordinates of QA 030-930 on the map of the Meimeh river, in no man's land west of border pillar 24/1.

6. On 5 September 1995, at 0700 hours, seven Iraqi troops were observed restoring a bunker near the geographical coordinates of ND 409-099 on the map of Khosravi, west of Iraqi's Al-Meqdad sentry post.

7. On 7 September 1995, from 1300 to 1700 hours, two Iraqi loaders were observed in operation near the geographical coordinates of PB 060-470 on the map of the south of Mehran, in no man's land south of border pillar 27/13 and the

Iranian Abziadi (2) sentry post, and the geographical coordinates of NC 351-565 on the map of Naftshahr and west of border pillar 45.

8. On 7 September 1995, 54 Iraqi motor boats with a total of 140 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

9. On 8 September 1995, at 0940 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed in operation near the geographical coordinates of PB 060-470 on the map of the south of Mehran, in no man's land south of border pillar 27/13 and the Iranian Abziadi (2) sentry post.

10. On 8 September 1995, at 2300 hours, an Iraqi tugboat, the Mithaq, was observed tugging an Iraqi frigate, the Chiko, from Umm Qasr to Basra in the Arvand Rud.

11. On 8 September 1995, 22 Iraqi trucks were observed proceeding from Ali-Sharghi towards the geographical coordinates of QA 040-920 on the map of the Meimeh river, in no man's land south of border pillar 24/1.

12. On 11 September 1995, at 0920 hours, Iraqi forces carried out several powerful explosions near the geographical coordinates of NC 523-443 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 44/2.

13. On 11 September 1995, Iraqi forces were observed constructing and repairing a bunker by using a loader near the geographical coordinates of PB 060-470 on the map of the south of Mehran, in no man's land south of border pillar 27/13 and the Iranian Abziadi (2) sentry post.

14. On 11 September 1995, 15 Iraqi troops were observed restoring a bunker near the geographical coordinates of ND 405-025 on the map of Khosravi, north-west of border pillar 53/2.

15. On 12 September 1995, at 0700 hours, eight Iraqi troops were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of ND 400-020 on the map of Khosravi, north-west of border pillar 53/2.

16. On 12 September 1995, at 0800 hours, 10 bullets were fired with automatic machine-guns by Iraqi forces from Iraq's Al-Samoud sentry post at the geographical coordinates of NC 563-544 on the map of Sumar, between south of border pillar 44/8 towards the left side of the Salman-Hoshteh sentry post near the geographical coordinates of NC 470-550 on the map of Sumar, in no man's land north-west and south-east of border pillars 44/7 and 44/8.

17. On 12 September 1995, at 0920 hours, Iraqi forces were observed using two loaders to remove earth near the geographical coordinates of QA 480-490 on the map of Yebis, west of border pillar 21/22.

18. On 16 September 1995, at 0700 and 1300 hours, 11 iraqi troops were observed restoring a bunker near the geographical coordinates of ND 405-035 on the map of Khosravi, opposite Velayat-Koshteh in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and north-west of border pillar 53/1.

19. On 16 September 1995, 19 Iraqi motor boats with a total of 41 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

20. On 17 September 1995, eight Iraqi troops were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of ND 409-025 on the map of Khosravi, opposite the city of Khosravi and north-west of border pillar 53/2.

21. On 17 September 1995, Iraqi forces began setting up an observation tower about 3 metres high near the geographical coordinates of TP 667-146 on the map of Nahr-Alishahr.

22. On 19 September 1995, 32 Iraqi motor boats with a total of 70 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

23. On 21 September 1995, at 1050 hours, five Iraqi troops were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of ND 405-025 on the map of Khosravi, opposite the Iranian city of Khosravi, north-west of border pillar 53/2.

24. On 21 September 1995, at 1100 hours, six Iraqi troops aboard a Toyota vehicle entered Manzarieh sentry post near the geographical coordinates of ND 426-050 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land west of border pillar 53/2, and then left the area.

25. On 21 September 1995, at 1420 hours, five Iraqi personnel aboard a truck with a blue plate entered the area of geographical coordinates of PA 824-285 on the map of Nahr-Anbar, Bajlieh, in no man's land west of border pillar 22/31. After 30 minutes, they left the area.

26. On 22 September 1995, at 0730 hours, Iraqi forces aboard three vehicles (a bulldozer, a crane and a truck) were observed demolishing a building and collecting its materials near the geographical coordinates of TP 140-780 on the map of Nim-Istgah Navad, in no man's land west of border pillars 4/4 and 5/1.

27. On 23 September 1995, 19 Iraqi trucks were observed carrying sand and gravel from Ali-Sharghi to the geographical coordinates of QA 040-900 on the map of the Meimeh river, south of border pillar 24/1.

28. On 24 September 1995, at 1300 hours and 1715 hours, 19 Iraqi troops aboard four patrol vehicles were observed trafficking near the geographical coordinates of NC 700-200 on the map of Helaleh, in no man's land west of the Talkhab river and south-west of border pillar 37.

29. On 25 September 1995, at 0750 hours, 19 Iraqi troops were observed restoring a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 400-030 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land west of border pillar 53/2.

30. On 25 September 1995, at 1630 hours, 19 Iraqi troops were observed restoring a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 870-040 on the map of Anjireh (Tarsaq), in no man's land west of border pillar 34/13.

31. On 26 September 1995, at 1120 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel and a loader were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of TP 292-625 on the map of Khorramshahr, in no man's land west of Iraq's Al-Ghat'eh and Minu island.

32. On 27 September 1995, at 0830 hours, 12 Iraqi troops were observed restoring a bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 405-025 on the map of Khosravi, opposite the city of Khosravi, north-east of border pillar 53/2.

33. On 28 September 1995, at 0200 hours, a number of Iraqi forces engaged in a conflict with the Iranian forces at the geographical coordinates of ND 668-325 on the map of Ghasre-Shirin, in no man's land north-west of Beshgan strait and border pillar 60/7. They were forced to retreat, leaving a Kalashnikov machine-gun and two magazines.

34. On 28 September 1995, at 2010 and 2210 hours, 17 yellow-coloured illuminating bullets were fired by Iraqi forces from near the geographical coordinates of TQ 160-310 and TQ 150-120 on the map of Hosseinieh station, west of border pillar 11, south of Pich-Koushk and west of border pillar 7/20, in no man's land.

35. On 29 September 1995, at 1000 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed digging a canal near the geographical coordinates of NC 642-233 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, Iraq's Lajmeh, south-west of border pillar 39/2.

36. On 30 September 1995, three Iraqi loaders and bulldozers were observed in operation near the geographical coordinates of TP 290-620 on the map of Khorramshahr, in no man's land west of Al-Ghat'eh and Minu island.

37. On 30 September 1995, 45 Iraqi motor boats with a total of 100 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

38. On 1 October 1995, at 0830 hours, an Iraqi IFA vehicle carrying 20 Iraqi troops was observed proceeding from the geographical coordinates of NC 671-226 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, in no man's land south of border pillar 39/1 towards the geographical coordinates of NC 682-241 on the map of Kani-Sheikh. After 30 minutes, the vehicle left the area carrying nine of them.

39. On 1 October 1995, at 0850 and 0930 hours, 15 Iraqi troops were observed surveying the area near the geographical coordinates of NC 430-970 on the map of Khosravi, south-west of Chirzad and east of Halvan.

40. On 5 October 1995, at 1125 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a 60-millimetre mortar and strengthened their forces to the capacity of 11 personnel near the geographical coordinates of NC 682-239 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, in no man's land south of border pillar 39/1.

41. On 7 October 1995, at 0830 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed in operation near the geographical coordinates of TP 520-260 on the map of Khosro-Abad, north of Nahr-Khalfan and south of Nahr-Ma'amir.

42. On 7 October 1995, an Iraqi base was activated by Iraqi forces near the geographical coordinates of TP 150-980 on the map of Nim-Istgah Navad, in no man's land west of border pillar 7/21.

43. On 8 October 1995, at 0730 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed in operation near the geographical coordinates of QA 480-490 on the map of Yebis, west of border pillar 21/22.

44. On 9 October 1995, 12 Iraqi troops were observed reconstructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of ND 400-020 on the map of Khosravi, opposite the city of Khosravi, north-west of border pillar 53/2.

45. On 10 October 1995, an antenna was installed by Iraqi forces on top of Manzarieh sentry post at the geographical coordinates of ND 420-050 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land west of border pillar 53/2.

46. On 14 October 1995, 10 Iraqi trucks were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of QA 040-900 on the map of the Meimeh river (Taiib), south of border pillars 24/3 and 24/4.

47. On 15 October 1995, 12 Iraqi troops were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 380-990 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillars 51 and 52.

48. On 18 October 1995, at 0825 hours, an Iraqi soldier was observed setting up a communications antenna near the geographical coordinates of 480-250 on the map of Khosro-Abad.

49. On 18 October 1995, at 1120 hours, four Iraqi helicopters were observed flying from Khaneqin towards the geographical coordinates of ND 380-130 on the map of Khosravi, north-west of border pillar 56/1 and south-west of border pillar 57.

50. On 18 October 1995, at 1240 hours, three Iraqi vehicles were observed moving from the geographical coordinates of NB 810-480 on the map of Jesan and entering Garmashieh sentry post at the geographical coordinates of PB 100-470 on the map of the south of Mehran, in no man's land between east of border pillar 27/11 and west of border pillar 27/10. After 40 minutes, they moved towards Ziadi sentry post at the geographical coordinates of PB 150-470 on the map of south of Mehran, south-east of border pillar 27/8.

51. On 18 October 1995, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces fired two RPG-7 shells from near the geographical coordinates of NC 421-643 on the map Naftshahr, in no man's land south of Chalaie sentry post towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The shells fell into the Kaneh-Kaboud river.

52. On 18 October 1995, at 1730 hours, an Iraqi tank was observed moving from a military base near the geographical coordinates of ND 330-030 on the map of Khosravi towards Khaneqein while four other tanks were switched on inside the base.

53. On 18 October 1995, at 2030 hours, Iraqi forces stationed in the general area of Mandali began firing into the air for five minutes from the geographical coordinates of NC 580-390 and NC 580-380 on the map of Sumar, in no man's land south-west of border pillar 40/5 and Goumasang mountain.

54. On 20 October 1995, from 0800 to 1700 hours, an Iraqi loader and four trucks were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of PV 560-650 on the map of Hour-alhoveizeh, in no man's land south of border pillar 148 and north of border pillar 148, and north of border pillars 14/A3 and 14/B.

55. On 30 October 1995, at 1040 hours, eight Iraqi troops aboard two vehicles equipped with two automatic guns were observed surveying the area near the geographical coordinates of TQ 160-310 on the map of Hosseinieh Istgah (Kharman), in no man's land south of border pillar 11.

56. On 20 October 1995, at 1100 hours, an Iraqi soldier crossed border zero near the geographical coordinates of TP 140-780 on the map of Nim-Istgah Navad, in no man's land west of border pillars 4/4 and 5, penetrating about 100 metres into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, where he was confronted by Iranian forces and quickly fled into Iraqi territory.

57. On 20 October 1995, at 1330 hours, Iraqi forces began constructing a firing position and setting up an observation post near the geographical coordinates of QA 340-730 on the map of Anbar, south of border pillar 22/22.

58. On 20 October 1995, at 1200 hours, several Dush-K bullets were fired consecutively into the air by Iraqi forces near the geographical coordinates of NC 421-634 on the map of Naftshahr, in no man's land south of Chalaie sentry post.

59. On 20 October 1995, at 1730 hours, seven Iraqi troops aboard three patrol vehicles were observed surveying the region near the geographical coordinates of NC 700-200 on the map of Halaleh, in no man's land south-west of border pillar 37.

60. On 21 October 1995, from 0800 to 1100 hours, 23 Iraqi forces were observed being trained near the geographical coordinates of ND 390-200 on the map of Khosravi, north of the Khaneqein-Khosravi road, south-west of border pillar 53/1.

61. On 26 October 1995, at 0600 hours, 10 Iraqi troops equipped with Kalashnikov guns set up a group tent near the geographical coordinates of TP 487-451 on the map of Khosro-Abad, in no man's land north of Nahr-Hashem (Hashem stream) and south of Al-Bu-Ali, and stationed there.

62. On 26 October 1995, at 1600 hours, a number of Iraqi armed insurgents and drug-traffickers crossed the border and penetrated about 11 kilometres inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reaching Charayeh village at the geographical coordinates of QV 710-920 on the map of Sa'idieh where they were engaged in a conflict, as a result of which one was killed, another was injured

and the rest fled towards Iraqi territory. Two Kalashnikov guns were also left behind.

63. On 26 October 1995, six Iraqi troops were observed patrolling near the geographical coordinates of TD 280-670 on the map of Khorramshahr, in no man's land, and the geographical coordinates of QV 330-720 on the map of Nahr-Anbar, between north-west of border pillar 22/21 and south-west of border pillar 22/22.

64. On 27 October 1995, from 0800 to 1400 hours, eight Iraqi vehicles, a water tanker and a bulldozer were observed in operation near the geographical coordinates of QV 550-580 on the map of west Jofair (2), north of border pillar 14/A3 and south of border pillar 14/B.

65. On 30 October 1995, a deserted observation post was activated by Iraqi forces by setting up an antenna and stationing two personnel near the geographical coordinates of NC 540-410 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 43.

66. On 30 October 1995, two Iraqi bulldozers, as well as several trucks, were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of QV 550-580 on the map of west Jofair (2), north and south of border pillars 14/A3 and 14/B.

67. On 30 October 1995, 118 Iraqi motor boats with a total of 160 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

68. On 31 October 1995, at 1100 hours, two Iraqi loaders, two trucks and a water tanker were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of TP 292-625 on the map of Khorramshahr, in no man's land opposite the Iranian Minu island.

69. On 31 October 1995, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces began setting up a military police post near the geographical coordinates of NC 440-510 on the map of Naftshahr, south of border pillar 44/13.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/969
S/1996/404
4 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 3 June 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions of my Government, I wish to bring to your attention a provocative and criminal act perpetrated by the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus.

This morning, Monday, 3 June 1996, at 6.30 a.m. local time, a Turkish soldier shot and killed, in cold blood, a Greek-Cypriot National Guardsman, Stelios Panagi Kalli, in the buffer zone of Nicosia. The National Guardsman, who was unarmed, was shot and killed without any prior warning or any attempt to arrest him.

It should be noted that at 6.45 a.m. the local United Nations Troop Commander went to the scene of the shooting but was not able to move to the National Guard soldier as there were three shots fired by Turkish-Cypriot soldiers. It was only after about 25 minutes that the United Nations soldiers were finally able to rescue the body, as confirmed by the United Nations Spokesperson at today's press briefing. The Cyprus Government considers that the Turkish occupation forces bear full responsibility for this callous act.

This tragic event reaffirms the need of adequate measures on the part of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to ensure that such acts of violence and aggression in cold blood are not repeated.

I wish to stress in the strongest possible terms my Government's protest, indignation and condemnation of this unprovoked criminal act, which underlines once again the inherent dangers to peace and security emanating from the continued presence of the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus.

96-13950 (E) 040696 050696

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I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/405
4 June 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 3 JUNE 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ZAIRE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zaire, I have the honour to raise the most serious objections to the content of the letter dated 24 May 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/374).

The Government of Zaire vehemently rejects the action taken by the Permanent Representative of Rwanda with regard to the situation in Massisi.

The action by Rwanda was taken in complete ignorance of all the texts that govern the functioning of the Security Council.

Indeed, the unrest that has been occurring for some time in the Massisi region is a completely internal situation which the Zairian authorities are taking steps to resolve. Consequently, the situation referred to by Rwanda is not one of the situations described in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, which speaks of a dispute between parties which is "likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security". Moreover, Rwanda is not involved in the unrest in Massisi and therefore cannot invoke Article 35 of the Charter.

It would be an unfortunate precedent for the Security Council to heed Rwanda's request for a meeting to consider the situation in the Massisi region. By following the Permanent Representative of Rwanda in his ignorance of the basic texts of the Security Council, the Council would be opening a Pandora's box that it will have difficulty closing.

In his letter, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda speaks of "Kinyarwanda-speaking Zairian nationals and old case-load Rwandan refugees".

This is the fait accompli that Kigali wishes to create by preventing the return of refugees to Rwanda.

The Government of Zaire would like to inform the Security Council that, of the languages spoken in Zaire, Kinyarwanda is not one of them. It is a language of Rwandans transplanted by colonization in 1929 and 1957-1959, who have never been integrated into the local population. Even the 1972 refugees, one of whom was the Permanent Representative of Rwanda, who signed the above-mentioned letter, have never been integrated.

As proof, the day after the Rwandan Patriotic Front took power in Kigali, Mr. Manzi Bakuramutsa, with Zairian diplomatic passports, which enabled him to hold, on his quota, important positions in a United Nations agency, returned to serve his people. Will Zaire have to request Rwanda to return him as a Zairian refugee?

At the end of his letter, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda speaks of preventing "genocide in Zaire".

The Government of Zaire notes that the word "genocide" is not a part of its political landscape. Zaire requests those who have made a science of genocide and a means of obtaining and keeping power, to spare it that fate.

A large contingent of the Zairian armed forces has been sent to Massisi in order to provide security for the local population and pacify and control that troubled region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LUKABU KHABOUJI N'ZAJI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Minister Plenipotentiary
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/406
6 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 JUNE 1996 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

It is my honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15 May 1996, reference No. SCA/2/96 (10-1).

As you know, the State of Israel does not enjoy diplomatic relations with the Sudan, and we are in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1054 (1996).

(Signed) Ambassador David PELEG
Chargé d'affaires
Permanent Mission of Israel
to the United Nations

96-14243 (E) 060696 070696

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/407
5 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 1996 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 918 (1994) CONCERNING RWANDA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1011 (1995), adopted by the Security Council on 16 August 1995, regarding the situation in Rwanda. In paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Committee is required to report to the Council on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related matériel to Rwanda as well as notifications of imports of arms and related matériel made by the Government of Rwanda.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 918 (1994) concerning Rwanda has received the following notification:

On 3 June 1996, from the Government of Rwanda for the import of military clothing from Germany through the entry point of Rusumo, Rwanda, via the port of Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 918 (1994)
concerning Rwanda

96-14152 (E) 050696 060696

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/156
S/1996/408
5 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 33 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 3 June 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration of the Presidency of the European Union on the results of the Israeli elections.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 33 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lorenzo FERRARIN
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/50.

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration of the Presidency of the European Union on the results of the Israeli elections

The European Union congratulates Mr. Netanyahu for his success in the Israeli general elections of 29 May as well as the people of Israel.

The European Union, while underlining its continuing commitment to the cause of peace in the Middle East, is confident that the new Israeli leadership will continue the peace negotiations, fully implementing in the meantime the agreements courageously reached so far.

The European Union is firmly convinced that the continuation of the peace process is the only viable alternative to violence in the region.

In this respect, the European Union intends to continue working with both the Israeli and the Arab sides to put an end to 40 years of conflict in the Middle East and to achieve the just, lasting and comprehensive peace which all the peoples of the region fully deserve.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/51/158
S/1996/409
7 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Items 33, 53 and 56
of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 4 June 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-ninth session, held at Riyadh on 1 and 2 June 1996 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 33, 53 and 56 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/51/50.

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ANNEX

[Original: Arabic]

Press communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its fifty-ninth session, held at Riyadh on 1 and 2 June 1996

The Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) held its fifty-ninth regular session at the seat of its secretariat in Riyadh on 1 and 2 June 1996 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Oman. The meeting was attended by:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jasim Bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar; and

His Exc[illegible]cy Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and [illegible]ster for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

The Mini[illegible]rial Council welcomed His Excellency Sheikh Jamil Ibrahim al-Hegelan in his capacity as GCC Secretary-General and wished him success in the formidable tasks entrusted to him in promoting the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the leaders and peoples of the GCC countries.

The Council also welcomed Mr. Abdullah Bin Salih Bin Mubarak, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs, and wished him continued success.

Progress made in cooperation

The Council expressed its profound satisfaction at the statement issued by Saudi Arabia and Qatar on their agreement to complete the demarcation of boundaries, to resume work in the joint technical committee with a view to selecting an international survey company and to elaborate the technical specifications for the conduct of a survey and the establishment of points marking the boundary between the two countries on the ground.

The Council welcomed the bilateral agreements concluded by some member States on the movement of nationals between them and on personal identification documents. It looks forward to all GCC member States emulating those that have taken practical measures in this regard, and it stresses the importance of such measures and their impact on strengthening the various fields of joint action

that embody the policies and aspirations of the leaders of the GCC countries and the expectations of their peoples.

Iraq's compliance with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the signing of the memorandum of understanding between Iraq and the United Nations on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995). That resolution addresses the matter of making provision for the humanitarian and medical needs to the Iraqi people and putting an end to the suffering for which the Iraqi Government alone bears responsibility, given that it has been refusing to accept the implementation of the resolution since its adoption two years ago and has thus been depriving the Iraqi people of essentials for no reason. Expressing its high appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of the United Nations negotiating team and of the impetus given to the success of the negotiations by the members of the Security Council, the Ministerial Council hopes that this development will open the way for Iraq to implement all the relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly those relating to the release of Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and detainees, compliance with the compensation mechanism, the return of all property to Kuwait and the requirement to refrain from all acts of aggression or provocation in compliance with resolution 949 (1994). The Council further urges Iraq fully to discharge its other international obligations under the Security Council resolutions relating to the elimination of its weapons of mass destruction and to do so by permitting the international inspection teams to carry out their assigned tasks. In this connection, the Council pledges its continued political and material support for the efforts of the United Nations Special Commission entrusted with the elimination of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and invites the international community to participate actively in supporting the Commission's efforts in every way possible in order to enable it to achieve its objective of placing the security and stability of the region on a firm foundation.

The Council reaffirms its total rejection of any policies aimed at prejudicing the territorial integrity of Iraq and expresses its wholehearted desire for the preservation of the country's sovereignty and territorial unity.

The Council expressed its distaste for and condemnation of the irresponsible statements made recently in Cairo by President Qaddafi, which represent an encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait and a breach of the established customs and principles governing relations between States.

Relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the issue of the occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates

The Council reviewed recent developments in relations between the GCC States and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the question of the occupation of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates. It noted that the Iranian Government was continuing to take measures aimed at perpetuating its occupation of the islands by pursuing a policy of imposing facts by force. Having built an airstrip on Abu Musa on

10 March 1996, it had established an electricity station on the Greater Tunb on 14 April 1996 and had announced on 19 May 1996 the construction of a new seaport on Abu Musa to be completed this year, thus insisting on the further pursuit of its unwarranted and provocative measures. Having taken note of the letters from the Government of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Iranian Government protesting against these measures, the Council reiterated its profound regret that the Islamic Republic of Iran was maintaining its refusal to respond positively to repeated, earnest and sincere calls from the United Arab Emirates for a peaceful solution to the dispute. The Council expressed its condemnation of successive Iranian measures on islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates and its continued concern at the consequences of the Iranian Government's insistence on pursuing a policy of imposing facts by force. Such measures represent a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and an infringement of its rights with respect to the islands, they jeopardize security and stability in the region and they are incompatible with the principles and norms of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the principles of good-neighbourliness and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region.

The Council reaffirms its resolute position in support of the United Arab Emirates and renews its unconditional endorsement of all the peaceful measures it has taken with a view to restoring its sovereignty over the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. It renews its call to Iran to agree to the referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

Affirming that the security of the GCC States is an integral whole, the Council urges Iran to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Bahrain and other member States, to avoid any resort to or encouragement of acts of sabotage and to respect the sovereignty and independence of the GCC States. At the same time, it expresses its concern at the continuing efforts and sustained endeavour of the Islamic Republic of Iran to acquire and build a weapons capability that surpasses internationally recognized and legitimate conventional defensive needs, thereby posing a grave threat to security and stability in the region. In this connection, the Council calls on the international community and the international organizations concerned to endeavour to transform the Gulf region into a zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

The peace process in the Middle East

The Council discussed recent developments in the peace process in the Middle East in light of the fixed principles embodied in the positions it has adopted in support of the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace based on the terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace, a peace that will ensure an end to Israeli occupation of all Arab territory and enable the Palestinian people to assert its legitimate rights, including the right to exercise self-determination and establish an independent State on its native soil.

The Council reiterated its firm stand in support of the Syrian position calling for full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4 June 1967 boundary line.

Reiterating its strong condemnation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and reaffirming its full support for and solidarity with the Lebanese people, the Council also affirms the need for adherence to the understanding reached on 27 April 1996 as a preliminary step towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). It urges the Security Council to compel Israel to pay the compensation required for the repair of facilities and infrastructure destroyed by Israeli attacks and for the human casualties incurred.

In the light of the outcome of the Israeli elections, the Council stressed the need to require the incoming Israeli Government to remain fully and meticulously committed to the implementation of all the agreements reached as part of the peace process in the Middle East, as a strategic option from which there can be no retreat.

In this context, the Council urges the co-sponsors of the Madrid Peace Conference, and particularly the United States of America, to make the greatest efforts to ensure that the peace process continues, that the Palestinian-Israeli agreements are implemented fully and speedily and that serious progress is made towards bringing the final-phase negotiations on such important and basic issues as Jerusalem, the settlements, the refugees and the final status of the occupied Palestinian territories to a positive outcome. There must also be a speedy resumption of the bilateral negotiations on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks so as to ensure the achievement of tangible progress that will promote the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Extremism, violence and terrorism

Affirming that extremism, violence and terrorism are global phenomena that are not restricted to any particular people or region, the Council renews its condemnation of such phenomena and its categorical rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism, particularly those that are detrimental to security and stability in the region. It calls upon the international community to coordinate its efforts to halt acts of violence and terrorism, ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice, and prevent extremist and terrorist elements from using the territory of any State for purposes of obtaining funding or arms supplies and from availing themselves of the media to incite to acts of violence or terrorism.

The Council expresses its satisfaction that the security services in Saudi Arabia have been able to arrest the perpetrators of the bombing in the Ulaya neighbourhood and wishes the Government and people of Saudi Arabia continued security and stability under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques.

The Council renews its support for Bahrain and its full backing for the measures it is taking to strengthen its security and stability. It does so given the principle of the shared destiny of the GCC countries, the global

character of their security and the concern that their stability should not be weakened or undermined.

The Council recalled the decisions taken by the GCC Supreme Council at its sixteenth session, held in Muscat, which stressed the importance of cooperation among GCC States in countering biased media campaigns directed against any member State and the need for compliance with the foreign media controls and code of media integrity, which call for the adoption of a common position against newspapers and other media defaming the GCC countries.

Developments in the dispute between the Republic of Yemen and Eritrea concerning the Hanish islands

The Council reviewed developments in the dispute between the Republic of Yemen and Eritrea concerning the Hanish islands. It expressed satisfaction that on 21 May 1996 the two countries had signed a set of principles for an agreement on the peaceful resolution of the dispute concerning questions of territorial sovereignty and maritime boundaries between the two countries by means of international arbitration, and it appreciates the international mediation efforts made with a view to securing this agreement, particularly those of France.

Developments in the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council reviewed developments affecting events in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and stressed the importance of the effective implementation of all the provisions of the Dayton agreement if security, stability and peace were to be achieved for all the parties to that agreement. It reaffirms the need for the international community to cooperate in bringing before the International Tribunal at The Hague all of those who have committed crimes against humanity, genocide or serious violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia.

Economic matters

Pursuant to the decision of the GCC Supreme Council at its sixteenth session, held in Muscat from 4 to 6 December 1995, the ministers for foreign affairs and ministers of finance and economy of the GCC States held their seventh meeting at the seat of the GCC secretariat in Riyadh on 1 June 1996 to discuss a unified customs tariff for the GCC States vis-à-vis the rest of the world. After discussing the note by the secretariat on the subject, they decided to request the Secretary-General to hold consultations with member States so that they could discuss the best means of reaching agreement on the proposals contained in the note and submit their views to another joint meeting of the Ministerial Council and the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation to be held in September 1996.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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7 June 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that on 10 May 1996 a patrol boat flying the flags of Kuwait and of the United Nations stopped an Indian launch, the Ragenery Jute, sailing in the Khor Abdullah area in the direction of the port of Khor al-Zubayr near buoy number 17 inside Iraqi territorial waters. A group from the Kuwaiti patrol boarded the vessel and proceeded to tear open over 100 sacks of sugar that the launch was carrying.

I request that you intervene with Kuwait and take such measures as are provided for by the Charter of the United Nations to halt these activities and prevent their recurrence in the future. Such activities are without justification and only serve to exacerbate the food deprivation and suffering of the Iraqi people, contributing to unrest and instability in the region.

I assert the right of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to seek legal compensation for the damage done in this action, which was carried out in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and of the principles of international law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-14322 (E) 070696 070696 080696

UNITED
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(For the period from 11 December 1995 to 10 June 1996)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 11 December 1995 to 10 June 1996 and brings up to date the record of the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions, most recently resolution 1032 (1995) of 19 December 1995. A separate report will be issued on the Secretary-General's mission of good offices.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

2. In its resolution 186 (1964), the Security Council defined the mandate of UNFICYP as follows:

> "In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions."

The Council has repeatedly reaffirmed that mandate. In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire.

A. Maintenance of the cease-fire and the military status quo

3. The cease-fire lines of the Turkish forces and the Cypriot National Guard extend approximately 180 kilometres, roughly from east to west across the

island. The area between the lines, known as the United Nations buffer zone, has a width that varies from a few metres to 7 kilometres and covers about 3 per cent of the island (see the attached map). The United Nations buffer zone contains some of the most fertile land in Cyprus. There are six villages in the buffer zone, but only one, Pyla, is inhabited by members of both communities. The total population of the villages in the buffer zone is about 8,000 Greek Cypriots and 350 Turkish Cypriots.

4. UNFICYP undertakes constant surveillance of the United Nations buffer zone from 22 permanent observation posts, daylight surveillance from 2 additional posts and periodic daily surveillance from another 19 patrol bases. UNFICYP also maintains less frequent periodic surveillance of the remainder of the buffer zone from a further 118 observation posts, carries out vehicle, foot and air patrols, and maintains surveillance of the seaward extension of the cease-fire lines for 5 kilometres.

5. During the period under review, both sides generally respected the cease-fire and the military status quo. UNFICYP exercised increased vigilance during the crisis in the Aegean at the end of January 1996. At that time, there was a short rise in tension along the cease-fire lines, which subsequently subsided. During the period under review, UNFICYP intervened in numerous minor incidents to correct violations and prevent any escalation of the situation. On a number of occasions, military and police personnel of the opposing forces were observed moving forward of their respective cease-fire lines into the buffer zone. In almost all cases, they withdrew without incident following intervention by UNFICYP.

6. The National Guard continued its extensive programme to strengthen its military positions, or to add new ones, along the whole length of the cease-fire line. UNFICYP has protested a total of 150 military constructions in the immediate vicinity of the buffer zone as violations of the spirit of the cease-fire.

7. There were again a number of overflights of Cypriot airspace by military fixed-wing aircraft. Those flights have the potential to increase tension. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus protested violations of Cypriot air space by Turkish military aircraft. The Government of Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot side protested the presence of aircraft of the Greek air force in Cypriot air space.

8. The status quo of the fenced area of Varosha remained a matter of concern to UNFICYP. Incidents of looting continued to occur during the reporting period. On two occasions (in late December 1995 and March 1996), Turkish forces broke into one of the United Nations observation posts. In addition, an unoccupied hotel was converted into student accommodations and has been occupied since 26 February 1996. These developments have been protested by UNFICYP to the Turkish forces, who were reminded once again that the United Nations holds the Government of Turkey responsible for the maintenance of the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha. The Permanent Mission of Turkey has informed the United Nations that student dormitories were being built outside the fenced area of Varosha, which will permit the above-mentioned hotel to be vacated within a few months.

9. There are 39 minefields and booby-trapped areas inside the buffer zone, and a further 71 are located on either side within 500 metres of the cease-fire lines. UNFICYP has, on numerous occasions, unsuccessfully requested their removal by the forces on the two sides.

B. Implementation of paragraphs 5 to 7 of resolution 1032 (1995)

10. In its resolution 1032 (1995) of 19 December 1995, the Security Council expressed its concern over the continued modernization and upgrading of military forces in Cyprus and urged all concerned to reduce force levels and defence spending. Despite continuous efforts by UNFICYP, no progress has been made towards that objective. On the contrary, both sides have continued to improve their military capabilities:

(a) In late January 1996, the Turkish forces embarked on a major phase of their equipment modernization programme. Approximately 80 of their M48A5 T1 main battle tanks were withdrawn from the island and were replaced by 65 of the improved T2 version from Turkey. At the same time, the Turkish forces considerably increased holdings of armoured personnel carriers (APCs) to an estimated 250 by introducing a further 80 APCs. The arrival of those tanks and APCs has significantly enhanced the capability of the Turkish forces in Cyprus. With over 30,000 Turkish and 4,500 Turkish Cypriot troops and with some 20 per cent of the area reserved for military purposes, the northern part of Cyprus remains one of the most densely militarized areas in the world;

(b) The National Guard, which remains much weaker than the Turkish forces in Cyprus, has continued its comprehensive military upgrading programme. Since my last report (S/1995/1020), the National Guard has received the remaining 25 BMP3 infantry fighting vehicles, bringing the total to 43. A further 84 Leonidas APCs arrived from Greece, bringing the total number of APCs and infantry fighting vehicles in the southern part of Cyprus to 375.

11. In resolution 1032 (1995), the Security Council again expressed concern at the failure of both sides to heed its call to prohibit live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held along their respective cease-fire lines and the firing of weapons within hearing of the buffer zone. On the contrary, incidents of shooting near the cease-fire lines have increased during the reporting period. Such incidents have the potential of raising tension, with possibly serious consequences. Three incidents are of particular concern. On 8 May 1996, two tracer rounds were fired by Turkish forces towards an UNFICYP helicopter on a previously announced routine flight inside the buffer zone. On 10 May 1996, two shots were fired by Turkish forces in the vicinity of a UNFICYP patrol in the buffer zone.

12. The third incident took place on 3 June 1996. An unarmed National Guard soldier was shot and killed inside the United Nations buffer zone in central Nicosia. The investigation has revealed that the lethal round was fired by a Turkish Cypriot soldier whom UNFICYP had observed entering the buffer zone with his rifle strung across his back. Shortly thereafter a single shot was heard and the Turkish Cypriot soldier was seen running back in a crouched position to

the Turkish cease-fire line holding his rifle in his right hand. UNFICYP soldiers were prevented from reaching the National Guard soldier by Turkish Cypriot soldiers who fired shots in the direction of the UNFICYP soldiers each time the latter tried to move forward. UNFICYP strongly protested to the Commander of the Turkish forces in Cyprus the unauthorized entry of an armed Turkish Cypriot soldier into the buffer zone, the shooting incident and the hostile action, including live fire against UNFICYP. UNFICYP is pursuing with the Turkish forces in Cyprus and with the Turkish Cypriot authorities the question of appropriate action and has requested that UNFICYP police investigating the killing be able to interview the Turkish Cypriot soldier involved in the incident. The military authorities on both sides have been urged once again to respect the United Nations buffer zone and ensure its integrity.

13. On numerous occasions, and most recently in its resolution 1032 (1995), the Security Council regretted that the military authorities on both sides had not yet reached an agreement with UNFICYP to extend the 1989 unmanning agreement to cover all areas where the two sides are in close proximity to each other, and called on them to cooperate urgently with UNFICYP to that end. Despite the continued efforts of UNFICYP, no progress has been made in this regard.

14. The area where the above-mentioned fatal incident occurred is among those identified in the unmanning proposal of 1994. The incident thus tragically underscores the urgent need for the two sides to comply with the repeated requests made by the Security Council to reach agreement on the prohibition of the use of loaded weapons along the cease-fire lines and on the extension of the 1989 unmanning agreement. Following the killing of the National Guard soldier, the Force Commander of UNFICYP resubmitted to both sides an updated version of the detailed proposal to unman their positions at a number of locations where the respective cease-fire lines are in close proximity to each other. The Force Commander urged the military authorities on both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in this regard in accordance with the repeated requests made by the Security Council.

C. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

15. UNFICYP continued its efforts to promote bicommunal events with a view to increasing communication and cooperation between the two communities. In its resolution 1032 (1995), the Security Council welcomed the initiative of UNFICYP in organizing successful bicommunal events and called upon the leaders of both communities to promote further bicommunal contacts and to remove obstacles to such contacts. However, the Turkish Cypriot authorities continued to exercise tight control and often denied permission to Turkish Cypriots to participate in bicommunal activities, not only in the southern part of the island, but even in the buffer zone. Despite efforts in cooperation with interested diplomatic missions, United Nations programmes and non-governmental organizations in Cyprus, UNFICYP has not been successful in having these obstacles removed and improving the atmosphere for bicommunal activities.

16. UNFICYP continued to discharge its humanitarian functions in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island. A detailed survey conducted during the reporting period has indicated that these communities now number 487 and 191 respectively. UNFICYP similarly discharged humanitarian functions with regard to Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island, some 360 of whom are known to the Force.

17. Once again, during the current mandate period, the Government of Cyprus expressed to the United Nations its concern about continued desecration of the cultural and religious heritage of Cyprus in the northern part of the island. These concerns have been taken up with the Turkish Cypriot side.

18. As previously reported (S/1995/1020, para. 20), UNFICYP has, on the basis of comprehensive reviews, had extensive discussions with the authorities on both sides with regard to living conditions of Turkish Cypriots located in the southern part of the island and of Greek Cypriots and Maronites located in the northern part of the island.

19. In my last report, I summarized the main findings and recommendations concerning the situation of Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of Cyprus. I noted that Turkish Cypriots there are accorded the same legal rights and privileges as Greek Cypriots, but that in several respects Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island were often victims of capricious discrimination or police harassment. To rectify that situation, UNFICYP made four recommendations to the Government, which have been implemented to a significant extent.

20. With respect to the recommended review of the policies and procedures of the Cyprus police, the Government has undertaken an investigation of several incidents, and the District Commissioner, the Chief and the Deputy Chief of the police in Limassol were dismissed. In addition, the Attorney-General will decide, in the light of material collected by the government Ombudsman, what further action should be taken. Furthermore, measures are being considered to extend the investigative powers of the Ombudsman to include those of criminal investigation, as well as to endow the Attorney-General with the right to appoint criminal investigators for cases involving complaints against the police. Moreover, steps are being taken to make public prosecutors independent of the police headquarters. Finally, the curriculum of the Police Academy is being strengthened to promote greater police awareness of constitutional and human rights. I welcome these and other steps taken by the Government to deal with potential police misconduct.

21. The Government has also informed UNFICYP that it has accepted the recommendation to establish a government information/liaison office in Limassol staffed by Turkish-speaking personnel where Turkish Cypriots can obtain information and assistance on their entitlements. The Government also agreed with the recommendation that UNFICYP establish a liaison post in Limassol to facilitate further the Force's mandate in carrying out its humanitarian functions with respect to Turkish Cypriots. Finally, the Government has accepted the recommendation of UNFICYP to establish a Turkish Cypriot elementary school staffed by a Turkish Cypriot teacher.

22. With regard to the Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island, I had informed the Council that those communities were subjected to severe restrictions and limitations in many basic freedoms, which had the effect of ensuring that inexorably, with the passage of time, the communities would cease to exist. UNFICYP made a series of recommendations to the Turkish Cypriot authorities to improve the situation (S/1995/1020, paras. 23-25).

23. With a few exceptions, the situation of Greek Cypriots living in the Karpas area has not improved. Some improvements can be noted with respect to travel to the southern part of the island by Greek Cypriots living in the northern part and travel by Greek Cypriots living in the southern part of the island who wish to visit their close relatives in the northern part of Cyprus. Furthermore, some telephones have been installed in homes of Greek Cypriots in the Karpas area. However, the telephones do not permit direct calls to the southern part of the island, the main destination for calls by Greek Cypriots living there.

24. The key restrictions on Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of Cyprus that were noted in the UNFICYP survey remain. For example, Greek Cypriot school children over the age of 16 for boys and 18 for girls attending school in the southern part of the island may never return to their homes in the northern part of Cyprus, not even for a visit. Travel within the northern part of the island remains restricted for Greek Cypriots, as does access to holy sites. Fixed property can still not be bequeathed by Greek Cypriots living in the Karpas area to their next of kin living outside the northern part of Cyprus.

25. With respect to recommendations concerning the situation of the Maronites living in the northern part of the island, there have been some limited improvements in their freedom of movement and provision of water to them. However, a medical centre has not yet been established in Kormakiti with Maronite doctors and nurses visiting on a regular basis, nor are the Maronites freely allowed to visit holy places located in the northern part of Cyprus. Their access to telephones remains extremely limited and does not permit direct calls to the southern part of the island, the main destination of their calls.

D. Liaison with the parties

26. UNFICYP continued to maintain close liaison and cooperation with the military and civilian authorities on both sides. The liaison arrangements worked well on the whole, although the Force's timely and unmonitored access to detainees of both sides, in particular those who have crossed the buffer zone, needs to be improved.

27. While UNFICYP has complete freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for restricted military areas, its movements in the northern part are subject to restrictions. On the other hand, no such restrictions apply to diplomats and tourists. UNFICYP has renewed its efforts to correct this incongruous situation, which is at variance with the spirit that should govern the relationship with a United Nations peace-keeping operation. It is hoped that the situation will be rectified without further delay.

III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Economic matters

28. UNFICYP continued to act as the intermediary between the two communities and to facilitate cooperation in such areas as the repair and equitable distribution of utilities. The electricity supply on the island has improved with the increased generating capacity in its northern part. However, the Turkish Cypriot side continues to require some supplies from the southern part of the island. With the assistance of UNFICYP, the two electricity authorities coordinate their efforts to secure adequate power. UNFICYP also continued to assist in the implementation of the bicommunal understandings on water distribution and the cooperation in the repair of infrastructure.

B. Activities of the United Nations Development Programme

29. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as coordinator of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, continued its activities in the framework of the Nicosia Master Plan and the coordination of activities of other United Nations agencies in the country. In particular, UNDP pursued bicommunal activities, together with other United Nations programmes and specialized agencies, mainly in the sectors of health and environment.

C. Activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

30. The main bicommunal projects of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for 1996 are in the sectors of health and sanitation and of restoration, conservation and rehabilitation of the Venetian Walls of Nicosia and the currently vacant houses adjacent to the United Nations buffer zone. UNHCR is also financing bicommunal projects in forestry, pest and disease control, and measurement of environmental pollution. During the reporting period, 20 bicommunal activities were organized and sponsored by UNHCR, including regular meetings of the bicommunal coordination teams on sewerage, forestry, plant protection, rat control, environment and disabled persons, a bicommunal seminar in cardiology and the training of veterinary surgeons in modern techniques.

IV. COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS

31. Following the resignation in early March of Mr. Paul Wurth as Third Member of the Committee on Missing Persons after nearly 11 years of dedicated service, I wrote to the leaders of the two communities that I was prepared to consider appointing a new Third Member provided that there was clear evidence that the Committee on Missing Persons was committed to making expeditious progress. To that end, I asked the two sides by the end of June 1996:

(a) To agree on the definition of all categories submitted by the two sides for classifying all the 1,493 Greek Cypriot and 500 Turkish Cypriot cases of missing persons before the Committee on Missing Persons;

(b) To agree on the sequence in which the investigations of the various categories of cases would be carried out, in line with the agreed guidelines and criteria for completing the investigation of each case;

(c) To agree that priority attention would be given to those categories of cases that could be concluded most expeditiously;

(d) To agree to collect expeditiously all available information on cases without known witnesses, on the basis of which the Committee on Missing Persons would conclude its work on those cases.

The two leaders informed me that they agreed with my proposals. As soon as these tasks have been satisfactorily completed, I will initiate the procedure leading to the appointment of a new Third Member.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

32. As at 1 June 1996, the total strength (military personnel and civilian police) of UNFICYP was 1,197. The 1,162 military personnel were from Argentina (390), Austria (311), Canada (2), Finland (2), Hungary (39), Ireland (30) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (388). The civilian police were from Australia (20) and Ireland (15). In addition, 40 personnel were internationally recruited and 318 locally recruited. The deployment of the Force is shown on the map attached to the present report.

33. Some time ago, Mr. Joe Clark advised me of his desire to leave his functions as my Special Representative for Cyprus as soon as a successor could be appointed. On 1 May 1996, I appointed Mr. Han Sung-Joo, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, as my new Special Representative for Cyprus. Mr. Gustave Feissel continued as my Deputy Special Representative, resident in Cyprus, and as Chief of Mission of the United Nations Operation in Cyprus. Brigadier-General Ahti T. P. Vartiainen (Finland) continued as Force Commander.

Financial aspects

34. On 3 June 1996, the Fifth Committee recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $45,079,500 gross for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (see A/50/827/Add.1, para. 6). That amount is inclusive of the pledged voluntary contributions of one third of the cost of the Force from the Government of Cyprus and of the $6.5 million contributed annually from the Government of Greece.

35. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months as I recommend in paragraph 43 below, and subject to the decision of the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the costs for maintaining the Force would be approximately

$22.5 million. Of that amount, approximately $12.1 million will be assessed on Member States.

36. As at 31 May 1996, the total outstanding assessed contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account amounted to $9,483,162, which represents some 14.5 per cent of the assessment for the mission since 16 June 1993. The outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations totalled $1.7 billion.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

37. During the past six months, with the cooperation of both sides, UNFICYP has continued to carry out its functions in Cyprus effectively. The overall situation on the island remained calm, although tension rose periodically. UNFICYP continued to make every effort to mitigate such situations.

38. The Security Council has repeatedly declared that the status quo is not an acceptable option. It should also be clear to all concerned that the situation is not static and that delaying an overall settlement is to the detriment of both communities, as well as to Greece and Turkey.

39. Once again, I must express serious concern at the excessive levels of military forces and armaments in Cyprus and at the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized. This can only increase tension on the island and in the region. Furthermore, the opposing forces still have not heeded the repeated calls of the Security Council to implement specific measures aimed at reducing the risk of confrontation along the cease-fire lines. The tragic death of the young National Guard soldier sadly illustrates the urgent need to come to an agreement on the proposals made by UNFICYP concerning the unmanning of a number of locations along the respective cease-fire lines and to prohibit the use of loaded weapons there. In this context, I was dismayed at the attempt by the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces to prevent UNFICYP by the threat of force from fulfilling its duties in the buffer zone. I have requested Mr. Feissel and Brigadier-General Vartiainen to make renewed and vigorous efforts to reach agreements with the military authorities on both sides to implement the measures recommended by the Security Council to reduce tension along the cease-fire lines.

40. Bicommunal contacts can contribute significantly to facilitating an overall settlement. It is obvious that the encouragement of tolerance, trust and reconciliation between the two communities through increased contact and improved communication is an essential part of the peace process, and I strongly urge both communities, and especially the Turkish Cypriot authorities, to lift and prevent all obstacles to such contacts.

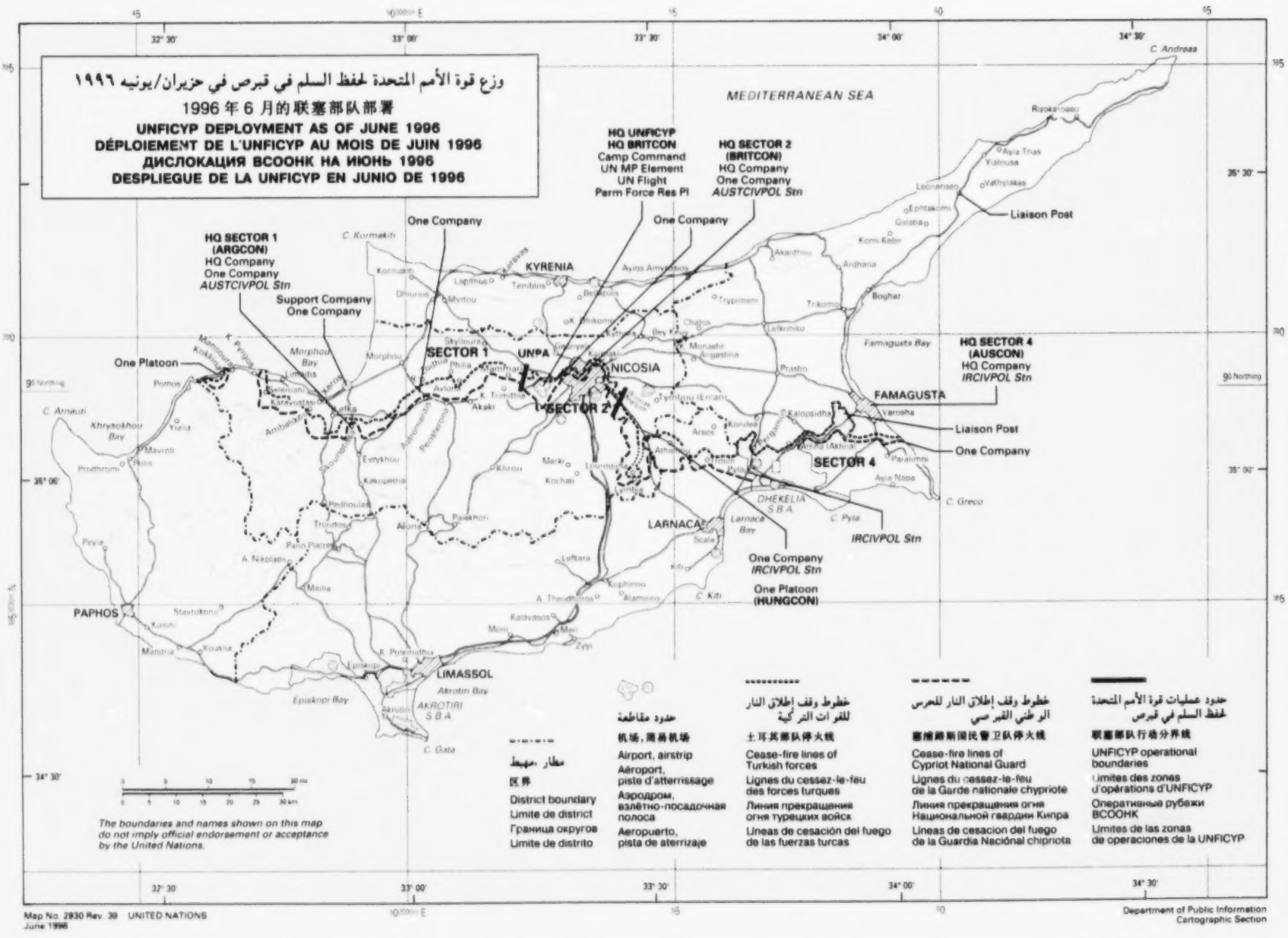
41. The situation of Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the northern part of the island continues to fall far short of the normal life they were promised under the agreement reached by the two sides at Vienna on 2 August 1975. In my last report, I welcomed the commitment by the Turkish Cypriot authorities to improving the daily lives of the persons concerned (S/1995/1020, para. 45). However, the measures implemented to date are very limited and insufficient for

what is required. I welcome the measures taken by the Government of Cyprus towards normalizing the lives of the Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island. UNFICYP will continue to follow these matters with the Turkish Cypriot authorities and the Government of Cyprus.

42. In the prevailing circumstances, I believe that the presence of UNFICYP on the island remains indispensable to achieving the objectives set out by the Security Council. Therefore, I recommend that the Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months to 31 December 1996. In accordance with established practice, I am consulting the parties concerned on the matter and shall report to the Council as soon as these consultations have been completed.

43. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for the steadfast support they have given to this peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to thank the Governments that have made voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Force.

44. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to Mr. Joe Clark for his dedicated service over the past three years as my Special Representative for Cyprus. I also wish to pay tribute to my Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission, Mr. Gustave Feissel, to the Force Commander, Brigadier-General Ahti T. P. Vartiainen and to the men and women serving with UNFICYP. They have discharged with efficiency and dedication the important responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.



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14 June 1996

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ONLY

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(For the period from 11 December 1995 to 10 June 1996)

Corrigendum

Paragraph 12

The fifth sentence should read:

> UNFICYP soldiers were prevented for some 25 minutes from reaching the National Guard soldier by Turkish Cypriot soldiers who fired shots in the direction of the UNFICYP soldiers each time the latter tried to move forward.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

Addendum

In my report of 7 June 1996 (S/1996/411, para. 42), I recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months, and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the matter. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence with the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated that it concurs with and supports the position of the Turkish Cypriot side, as expressed in previous meetings of the Security Council on the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP.

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7 June 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

(23 March-7 June 1996)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1030 (1995), of 14 December 1995, in which the Council requested me to report to it every three months on the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and on the operations of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT). It provides an account of these activities since my last report of 22 March 1996 (S/1996/212).

II. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE

2. The situation in Tajikistan has been very tense. The most serious developments were in the Tavildara sector. During March and April 1996, the fighting in that area was largely static, marked by exchanges of fire at a distance. The Government used this period to reinforce its troops, using the route from Kulyab through Khovaling to Tavildara. At the end of March, the Khovaling route became almost impassable for military purposes because of weather and road conditions and supplies had to be brought in by helicopter. During the entire period, the Government imposed severe restrictions on the Mission's movements. UNMOT was also unable to observe the activities of the opposition on its side of the confrontation line.

3. Fighting escalated at the beginning of May 1996. On 9 May, the opposition launched a ground offensive, which quickly achieved three objectives: the occupation of Khur, which dominates access to the Obikhingou Valley; the destruction of the Government's forward headquarters near Sayod; and control over the road to the Khoburobot mountain pass. By the early evening of 11 May, the opposition forces had occupied a ridge 600 metres east of Tavildara and started shelling the town. This created panic among troops and civilians, many of whom had sought refuge in Tavildara. At 2000 hours, the UNMOT team at Tavildara was withdrawn for safety reasons and relocated to Garm.

4. On 12 May, Tavildara fell to the opposition. As a result, the Government lost a considerable number of troops and a large amount of equipment. Many of its servicemen (army, militia and security forces) were casualties or taken prisoner while an unknown number deserted. Significantly, the opposition cut off the road to Khoburobot Pass. This is the only domestic link between Gorniy-Badakshan and the rest of the country and an important supply route during the warm season (although impassable in winter).

5. During the intense fighting around Tavildara, the United Nations repeatedly called upon both the opposition and the Government to cease hostilities. UNMOT also protested the opposition's shelling of Tavildara, which put at risk the lives of innocent civilians. On 21 May, the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of the Council condemning the violation of the Tehran cease-fire agreement (S/1994/1102, annex I) and demanding the immediate cessation of the offensive actions and acts of violence (S/PRST/1996/25).

6. After the fall of Tavildara, the Government continued to reinforce its forces in Garm and Tajikabad and deployed troops along the road from Dushanbe to Garm and Jirgatal. These forces are under constant harassment from opposition fighters.

7. On 14 May, mass protests took place at Khodjent and Ura-Tyube, Leninabad region. These protests followed the killing in March, April and May of several prominent persons from Leninabad. The protesters demanded the removal of civil administrators and law enforcement officials of Kulyabi origin, greater autonomy for the region, better food supplies and more effective measures against crime. In order to defuse the situation, the Government replaced law enforcement officials and appointed persons from Leninabad and Tursunzade to senior government positions in Leninabad region. Although the demonstrations have stopped, the situation at Leninabad has remained tense.

8. On 2 June, government forces started a counter-offensive at Tavildara. At the time of reporting little information on this was available, as UNMOT observers have had no access to the area and neither side has provided details.

9. In the rest of the country the situation was relatively calm, although the Russian border forces reported sporadic attacks by the opposition against border posts in the Moskovskiy district. The opposition took responsibility for some of these attacks. Along the border in Gorniy-Badakshan the situation was also relatively quiet.

III. NEGOTIATING PROCESS

10. The lack of progress in addressing the core political problems during the second phase of the Ashkhabad talks, about which I informed the Council in my previous report, and the subsequent fighting have created a stalemate in the negotiating process. The only promising result of the Ashkhabad talks, namely, the agreement on holding a special session of the Parliament, was not fully implemented since the opposition did not participate on the grounds that the security of its representatives was not assured.

11. From 7 to 20 May 1996, my new Special Representative for Tajikistan, Mr. Gerd Merrem, undertook his first mission to the region, during which he had negotiations with President Emomali Rakhmonov at Dushanbe and opposition leader Mr. Abdullo Nuri at Tehran. He also had consultations with the Foreign Ministers of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and with the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. My Special Representative reported to me on the results of his mission, particularly that the cease-fire agreement had been extended for another three months until 26 August 1996 without conditions during his talks with the leadership of the two Tajik sides. President Rakhmonov reiterated that his Government would favour the extension of the cease-fire agreement for the entire duration of the inter-Tajik talks. The United Tajik Opposition agreed to extend it for three months and issued a declaration to that effect, signed by Mr. Nuri (see the annex to the present report).

12. In addition to the cease-fire extension, my Special Representative discussed with President Rakhmonov and his senior advisers ways to achieve a comprehensive political solution. President Rakhmonov recognized that the conflict in his country could be resolved only through political dialogue. In this context, he said that the government delegation accepted the United Nations proposals presented during the second phase of the Ashkhabad talks. However, he singled out only one issue, the establishment of a consultative forum of the Tajik peoples, which he said had to be discussed as a priority issue during the resumed inter-Tajik talks.

13. President Rakhmonov promised to provide the necessary security to the opposition members of the Joint Commission, which would enable it to resume its activities after they had been suspended on 5 March 1996 as a result of the abduction of the opposition Co-Chairman of the Commission. He also promised to ensure freedom of movement for UNMOT personnel.

14. On 17 May 1996 I had a meeting with President Rakhmonov in Moscow, where he was attending the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) summit. He reiterated the commitment of his Government to a political solution of th conflict and emphasized the important role played by UNMOT in stabilizing e situation in the country. He expressed the hope that its mandate would be extended and assured me of the security of UNMOT personnel and their freedom of movement.

15. The leader of the Tajik opposition, Mr. Nuri, during his negotiations with my Special Representative in Tehran, stated that there was no military solution to the Tajik conflict and that it should be resolved only through political dialogue. He accordingly suggested that the inter-Tajik negotiations be resumed as soon as possible. As a confidence-building measure, the opposition decided to release, without condition, 26 prisoners captured in the Tavildara area. The release, which was to have taken place on 28 May, has been delayed; the International Committee of the Red Cross is in touch with both sides to arrange it as soon as possible. At the same time, the opposition leaders reiterated their ideas on the establishment of a Council of National Reconciliation as the only solution to the Tajik problem. This proposal of the opposition was described in my previous report.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN

A. Joint Commission

16. The Joint Commission did not function during this period because of the absence of the opposition members. Despite repeated assurances, the Government has not yet given written guarantees for their security, which is a condition for their return. Nor has the Government made any announcements concerning its investigation into the fate of Mr. Zafar Rakhmonov, the opposition Co-Chairman of the Joint Commission who was abducted in February 1996, precipitating the departure from Dushanbe of opposition members of the Joint Commission. In the absence of the Joint Commission, UNMOT has carried out a number of investigations of possible cease-fire violations and communicated the results to the parties.

17. During the reporting period, UNMOT activities were severely impeded by restrictions on its movements. The Government generally prevented UNMOT from moving on the Kulyab-Khovaling-Tavildara road and between Moskovskiy and Shuroabad. Government representatives have cited security concerns and bad road conditions as reasons for the restrictions. However, government forces and local civilians use the roads in question freely. This matter was repeatedly raised with the Government at all levels and a new effort to solve it was made after the above-mentioned statement of the President of the Security Council, which included a paragraph on this subject. Nevertheless, the restrictions have continued, despite assurances received at the highest level that they would be lifted.

18. The opposition restricted UNMOT movement on 4 April 1996, when an UNMOT patrol was stopped and not allowed to proceed at the entrance of the Yasgulem Valley at Vanj. On 16 April, an UNMOT patrol and the car of the Ambassador of the United States of America to Tajikistan were stopped while heading north on the Dushanbe-Garm road and searched before being allowed to proceed. UNMOT protested both incidents with the opposition leadership, who accepted responsibility and promised to send instructions to the field commanders to refrain from blocking UNMOT movement.

19. On 4 May 1996, snipers fired at an UNMOT patrol on the Tavildara-Garm road. On 17 May, an UNMOT team on patrol was robbed and detained for more than three hours in an area dominated by the opposition. In both cases the attackers have not been identified. The opposition denied responsibility, citing the existence of numerous armed criminal groups.

B. Liaison

20. UNMOT maintained regular contacts with the Russian border forces and the peace-keeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, both at headquarters level and in the field. It cooperated closely with the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). UNMOT continued to maintain regular contacts and liaison activities with other United Nations

agencies and non-governmental organizations to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.

C. Organizational aspects

21. In addition to serving as my Special Representative for Tajikistan, based in Dushanbe, Mr. Merrem has also assumed the function of Head of Mission of UNMOT, replacing Mr. Darko Silovic. At the beginning of June 1996, UNMOT had an overall strength of 94, including 44 military observers from Austria (6), Bangladesh (7), Bulgaria (6), Denmark (4), Jordan (6), Poland (2), Switzerland (5), Ukraine (3) and Uruguay (5) and 50 civilian staff, of whom 18 were recruited internationally. Brigadier-General Hasan Abaza (Jordan) continued as Chief Military Observer.

22. In addition to its headquarters in Dushanbe, UNMOT maintained eight teams throughout the country (see the attached map); the post in Tavildara was temporarily vacated on 11 May because of the fighting there. The Government of Afghanistan has reaffirmed its decision to permit the establishment of a post in Taloqan for the purpose of maintaining liaison with the opposition leaders stationed there. It is hoped that actual deployment can be achieved in the near future.

D. Financial aspects

23. By its resolution 49/240 of 31 March 1995, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of $10,044,200 gross for the continued operation of UNMOT for the period from 27 April 1995 to 30 June 1996. This amount is equivalent to $717,400 gross per month. In addition, on 3 June 1996, the Fifth Committee in its draft resolution A/C.5/50/L.48 recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $7,478,900 gross for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, which is equivalent to $623,242 gross per month. Therefore, should the Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMOT for a further period of six months, the cost for maintaining the operation would be approximately $3.8 million gross.

24. As at 21 May 1996, the total of outstanding assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNMOT amounted to $788,296, which represents some 6 per cent of the assessment for the Mission since its inception. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations was $1.7 billion.

V. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

25. During the period under review, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, were represented in the country. Although financial constraints did not permit the renewal of the contract of the Special Representative of WHO in Tajikistan, a national liaison office has been set up

to coordinate WHO activities in the country. In early 1996, UNICEF and WFP launched appeals to address the crisis in the food, health and education sectors, and provided assistance in the form of food products, agricultural inputs, clothing, shelter, educational materials, medicines, vaccines, and expert services in various areas. UNHCR continued to provide assistance to the Ministry of Justice in connection with legislation and due process associated with internally displaced persons and refugees.

26. Following on the efforts of UNHCR, UNDP is currently implementing a $20 million multi-sectoral project designed to promote rural reconstruction, rehabilitation and development, for which contributions are being solicited. UNDP is also promoting peace-building and reconciliation activities through a community-based project focusing on youth in the country's most war-ravaged districts. The Executive Board of IMF recently approved a stand-by loan for Tajikistan valued at $22 million, signalling the start of active involvement of international financial institutions in the development process. Other important areas of current and future assistance from the United Nations system are water and sanitation, agriculture, public transport, health care, public administration and governance, aid coordination, small enterprise development and energy.

27. With the formal end of the "complex" emergency at the end of 1995 and the scaling down of the UNHCR presence in Tajikistan, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs' Field Coordination Unit in Dushanbe was disbanded and the United Nations Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative was designated the official Department of Humanitarian Affairs representative in Tajikistan. However, the emergency situation continues, accompanied by massive unemployment, poverty and starvation, which continue to require the close attention of the international community.

VI. OBSERVATIONS

28. I am very concerned at the serious deterioration of the situation in Tajikistan, which is at its worst and most volatile since the end of the civil war of 1992. Large-scale fighting in the Tavildara region has resulted in many human losses, the interruption of communication between the capital and a large part of the country and a dramatic aggravation of the humanitarian situation of the civilian population. Information I have received from UNMOT indicates that the fighting is continuing. These developments raise serious questions regarding the sincerity and intentions of the Tajik parties.

29. On the other hand, my new Special Representative and Head of Mission in Dushanbe has just begun his activities and, notwithstanding the doubts generated by recent developments, I believe that his efforts should be given time to show results. In this connection, the support provided by interested Governments will be essential. I have also taken note of the conviction expressed by both parties that the conflict in Tajikistan cannot be settled by military means and of their declared willingness to resume the inter-Tajik negotiations as soon as possible. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMOT for a further period of six months. If at the end of that period the

prospects for progress have not improved, I would recommend that the Security Council review the United Nations commitment in this theatre.

30. In the present circumstances, the first priority is the restoration of an effective cease-fire. I appeal to the Tajik parties to cease hostilities immediately and to comply strictly with their obligations under the cease-fire agreement. I have instructed my Special Representative to facilitate the convening of the next round of inter-Tajik talks as soon as possible to discuss modalities for the restoration and enhancement of the cease-fire and additional guarantees for its strict observance.

31. For the last few months, the activities of UNMOT have been impeded by threats to the security of its personnel and by restrictions on the freedom of movement of the military observers. The activities of the Joint Commission have been suspended for more than three months now, because of the lack of adequate security for its opposition members. I call upon both sides to remove these obstacles and to create the conditions necessary for UNMOT to function effectively and for the Joint Commission to resume its activities as soon as possible.

32. Once again, I call upon the Afghan authorities and the United Tajik Opposition to finalize arrangements that would permit the establishment of an additional liaison post at Taloqan.

33. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Mr. Darko Silovic, the outgoing Head of Mission of UNMOT, to Brigadier-General Hasan Abaza, the Chief Military Observer, and to the men and women serving with UNMOT for the manner in which they have carried out their tasks. They have served with distinction under very difficult and often dangerous conditions.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Declaration by the United Tajik Opposition on Extending the Tehran Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country

Taking into account the need to continue the political dialogue aimed at bringing about a speedy settlement of the conflict and achieving national harmony, the United Tajik Opposition is extending the period of validity of the Tehran Agreement for three months, until 26 August 1996.

In so doing, the United Tajik Opposition assumes that the sides are undertaking the obligation not to prevent representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and international and human rights organizations, and journalists from visiting the territory under their control.

The Government and the United Tajik Opposition will also unblock roads and ensure the unimpeded movement of civilians and non-military goods.

The United Tajik Opposition has also taken note of the communication by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Gerd Merrem, on the confirmation by the Government of its obligations to provide security guarantees to the members of the Joint Commission from the Opposition, including round-the-clock protection.

In taking this decision on extending the Agreement on a Temporary Cease-fire, the United Tajik Opposition hopes that it will be strictly observed by both sides in a conscientious manner and to the fullest extent.

(Signed) Sayed Abdullo NURI
Leader of the United Tajik Opposition

19 May 1996
Tehran

Map No. 3887 Rev.6 UNITED NATIONS
June 1996

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